

# CREDIT CARD TRANSACTION

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# INTRODUCTION

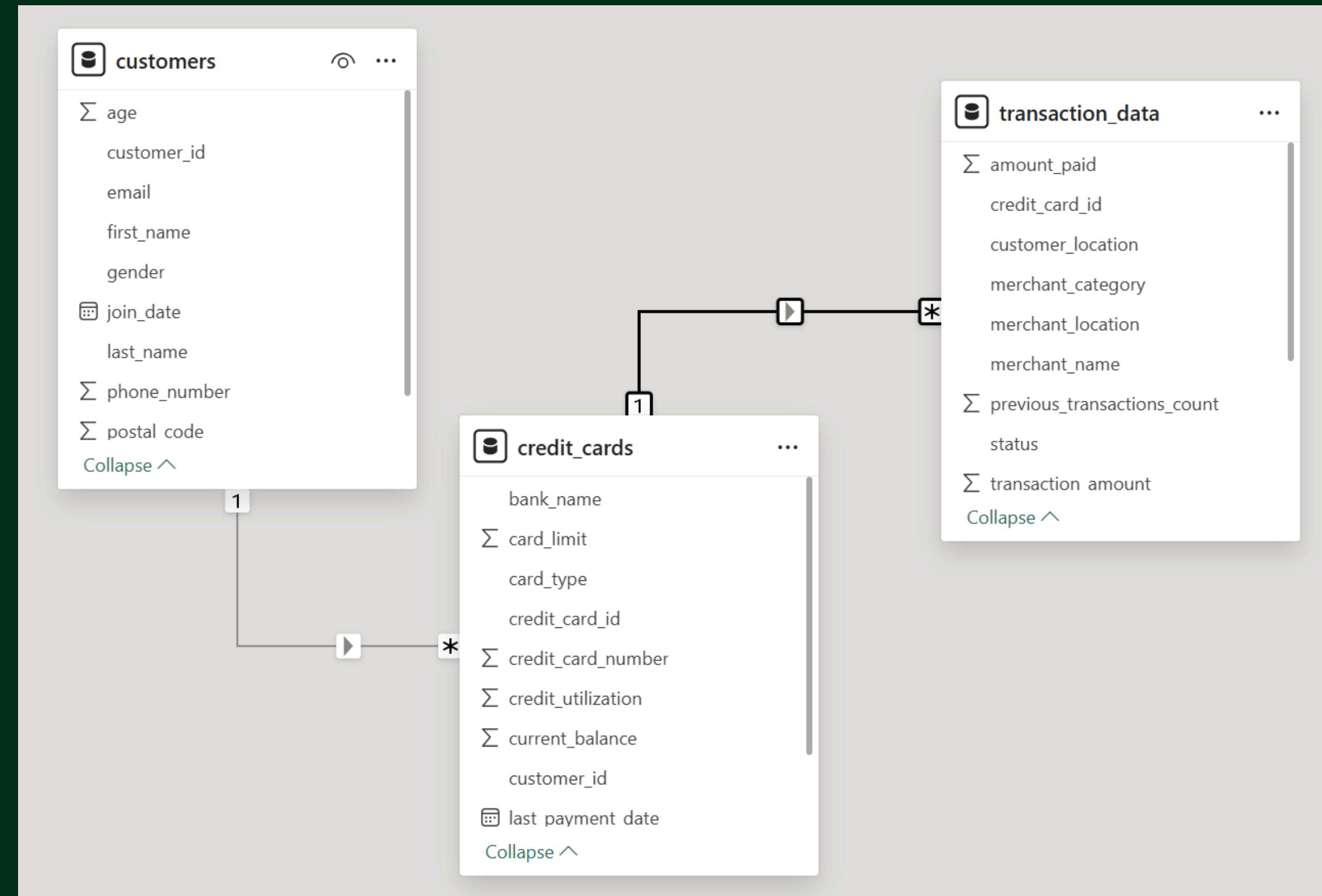
Credit card transactions generate vast amounts of data daily, providing valuable insights into customer spending behavior, banking trends, and potential fraudulent activities. This project focuses on analyzing credit card transaction data using SQL to ensure data integrity, extract meaningful business insights, and detect fraudulent activities.

The analysis is structured into three key steps. First, data cleaning is performed to handle missing values, incorrect references, and duplicate records, ensuring a high level of accuracy and reliability. Next, transactional data is analyzed to uncover spending patterns, monthly trends, top customers, and the most commonly used banks. Finally, business insights are derived to help banks enhance customer engagement, optimize service offerings, and improve fraud prevention strategies. By leveraging SQL for data cleaning and analysis, this project aims to assist financial institutions in understanding customer behavior, enhancing security measures, and making data-driven decisions to improve overall operational efficiency.

# Table used

- Customer
- Credit Card
- Transaction Data

# ER Diagram



# Creating Table

```
-- -----customers-----  
  
• create table bank.customers (  
    customer_id int(100) Primary Key,  
    first_name varchar(100),  
    last_name varchar(100),  
    email varchar(100),  
    phone_no varchar(100),  
    state varchar(100),  
    postal_code varchar(100),  
    age int(50),  
    gender varchar(50),  
    join_date date
```

- `create table bank.customers (`
- `customer_id int(100) Primary Key,`
- `first_name varchar(100),`
- `last_name varchar(100),`
- `email varchar(100),`
- `phone_no varchar(100),`
- `state varchar(100),`
- `postal_code varchar(100),`
- `age int(50),`
- `gender varchar(50),`
- `join_date date`
- `);`

```
-- -----transaction detail-----  
  
• create table bank.transaction_detail(
```

- `transaction_id int(100) Primary Key,`
- `credit_card_id int(100),`
- `transaction_date varchar(200),`
- `transaction_time varchar(200),`
- `transaction_amount varchar(300),`
- `transaction_category varchar(200),`
- `customer_location varchar(200),`
- `merchant_name varchar(200),`
- `merchant_location varchar(200),`
- `transaction_mode varchar(200),`
- `amount_paid varchar(300),`
- `previous_transactions_count varchar(200),`
- `merchant_category varchar(200),`
- `status_detail varchar(150),`
- `Foreign Key(credit_card_id) References credit_card(credit_card_id)`
- `);`

# Checking For Missing Data

```
-- Checking for Missing Data:

    -- Find transactions where credit_card_id is missing.

    select *
        from bank.transaction_detail t1
    where t1.credit_card_id is Null;

    -- Identify credit cards that reference a non-existing customer.

    SELECT *
    FROM credit_card cc
    LEFT JOIN customers c ON cc.customer_id = c.customer_id
    WHERE c.customer_id IS NULL;
```

# Removing Invalid Data

```
-- Removing Invalid Data:

-- Delete transactions with a missing or incorrect credit_card_id.

    select * FROM transaction_detail
WHERE credit_card_id IS NULL OR credit_card_id NOT IN (SELECT credit_card_id FROM credit_card);

-- Remove credit cards linked to customers who don't exist in the customer table.

    select *
    from credit_card where customer_id Not in (select customer_id from customers);

    SELECT cc.* FROM credit_card cc
    LEFT JOIN customers c ON cc.customer_id = c.customer_id
    WHERE c.customer_id IS NULL;
```

# Total Transaction

```
-- Total Number Of Transaction  
  
select count(*) from  
transaction_detail;
```

Result Grid	
	count(*)
▶	12327

# Total Amount Spent

-- What is the total amount spent?

```
SELECT SUM(transaction_amount) AS total_spent  
FROM transaction_detail;
```

Result Grid	
	count(*)
▶	12327

# Average Transaction

```
-- Avg Transaction Spent
```

```
SELECT AVG(transaction_amount) AS avg_transaction  
FROM transaction_detail;
```

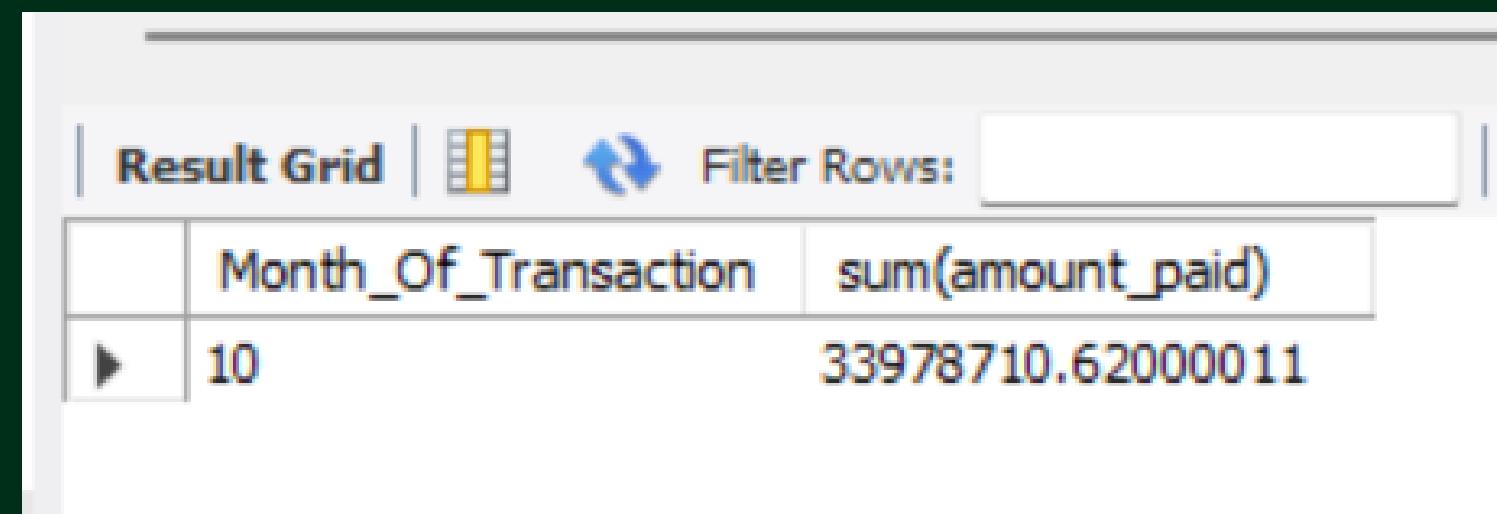
Result Grid		Filter Rows
avg_transaction		
▶	2756.4460631134993	

# Variation Of Spending By Month

```
-- How does spending change month by month?

select *,MONTH(transaction_date) as Month_of_Transaction
from bank.transaction_detail t1;

Select x.Month_of_Transaction,sum(amount_paid)
from (select *,MONTH(transaction_date) as Month_of_Transaction
from bank.transaction_detail t1)x
group by Month_of_Transaction;
```



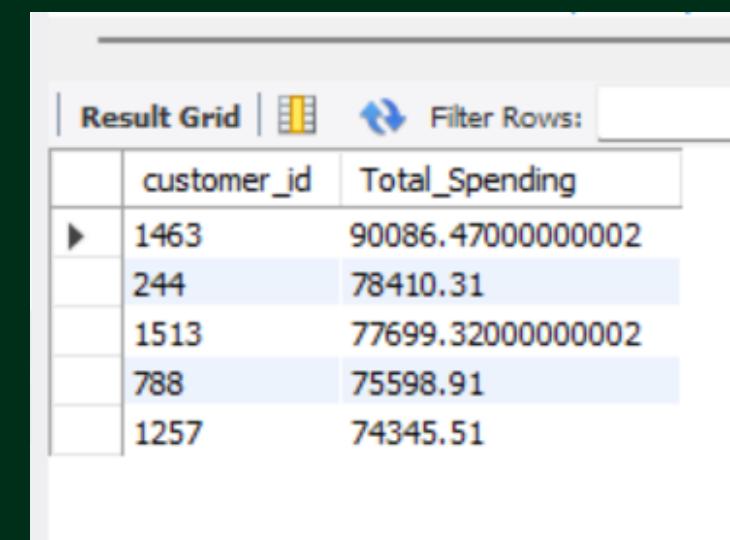
The screenshot shows a MySQL Workbench result grid with one row of data. The grid has two columns: 'Month\_of\_Transaction' and 'sum(amount\_paid)'. The first column contains the value '10', and the second column contains the value '33978710.62000011'.

	Month_of_Transaction	sum(amount_paid)
▶	10	33978710.62000011

# Top 5 Customers By Total Spending

```
-- Top 5 customers by total spending

select c1.customer_id,sum(t1.amount_paid) as Total_Spending
from bank.customers c1
Left Join bank.credit_card cc1
on c1.customer_id=cc1.customer_id
Left Join bank.transaction_detail t1
on cc1.credit_card_id=t1.credit_card_id
group by c1.customer_id
order by Total_Spending Desc
Limit 5;
```



The screenshot shows a database query results grid titled "Result Grid". The grid has two columns: "customer\_id" and "Total\_Spending". The data is sorted by "Total\_Spending" in descending order. The top five rows are displayed.

	customer_id	Total_Spending
▶	1463	90086.47000000002
	244	78410.31
	1513	77699.32000000002
	788	75598.91
	1257	74345.51

# Frequently Used Credit Card

```
-- Most frequently used credit cards by bank

select cc1.bank_name, count(t1.transaction_id) as Transaction_Count
from bank.transaction_detail t1
Left Join bank.credit_card cc1
on t1.credit_card_id=cc1.credit_card_id
group by cc1.bank_name
order by Transaction_Count Desc;
```

	bank_name	Transaction_Count
▶	Canara Bank	788
	Bajaj Finserv	712
	Axis Bank	704
	Union Bank of India	686
	Punjab National Bank	676
	Bank of Maharashtra	658
	SBI	651
	Kotak Mahindra	638

# Customer With Highest Avg. Transaction Value

```
-- Customers with highest average transaction value
```

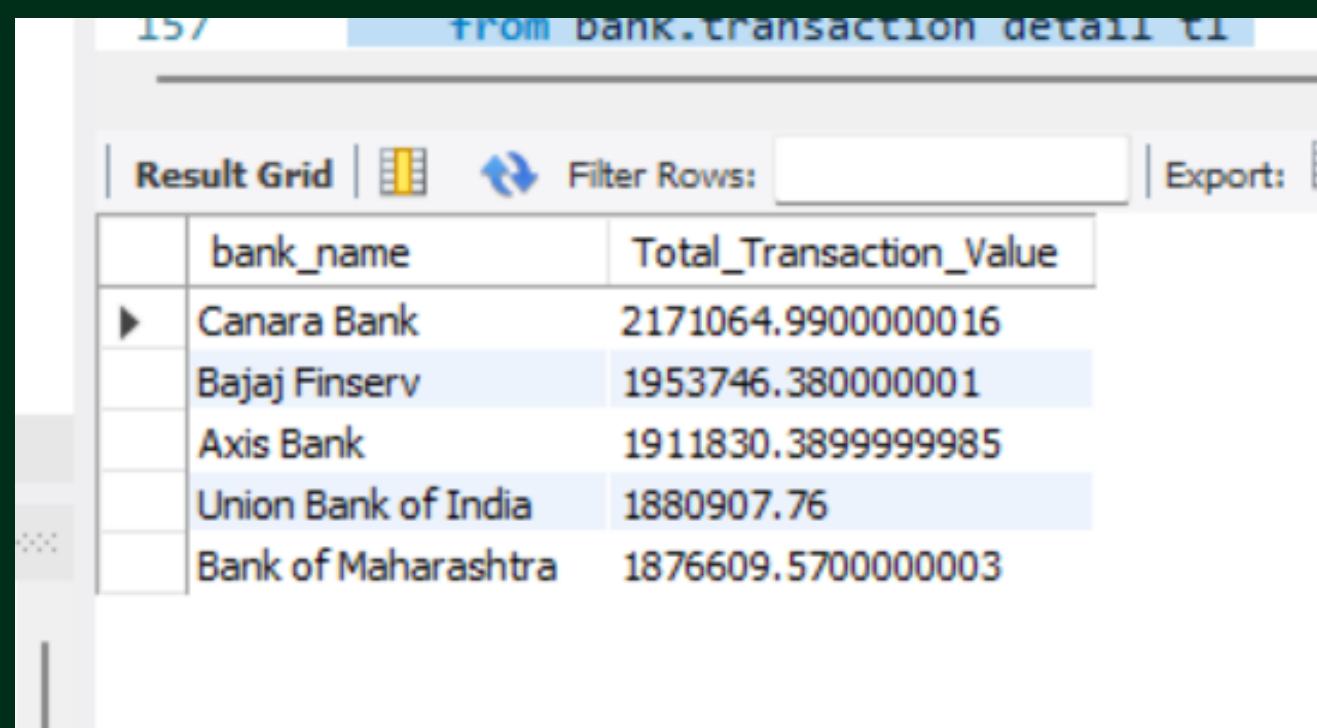
```
select c1.customer_id,avg(t1.transaction_amount) as Average_Transaction_Amount  
from bank.customers c1  
Left Join bank.credit_card cc1  
on c1.customer_id=cc1.customer_id  
Left Join bank.transaction_detail t1  
on cc1.credit_card_id=t1.credit_card_id  
group by c1.customer_id  
Order by Average_Transaction_Amount Desc;
```

	bank_name	Transaction_Count
▶	Canara Bank	788
	Bajaj Finserv	712
	Axis Bank	704
	Union Bank of India	686
	Punjab National Bank	676
	Bank of Maharashtra	658
	SBI	651
	Kotak Mahindra	638

# Top 5 Banks By Total Transaction Value

```
-- Top 5 banks by total transaction value

select cc1.bank_name,sum(t1.transaction_amount) as Total_Transaction_Value
from bank.transaction_detail t1
Left Join bank.credit_card cc1
on t1.credit_card_id=cc1.credit_card_id
group by cc1.bank_name
order by Total_Transaction_Value Desc
Limit 5;
```



The screenshot shows a database query results grid. The grid has two columns: 'bank\_name' and 'Total\_Transaction\_Value'. The data is as follows:

	bank_name	Total_Transaction_Value
▶	Canara Bank	2171064.9900000016
	Bajaj Finserv	1953746.380000001
	Axis Bank	1911830.3899999985
	Union Bank of India	1880907.76
	Bank of Maharashtra	1876609.5700000003

# CONCLUSION

This project successfully analyzes credit card transactions using SQL, focusing on data integrity, business insights, and fraud detection. By cleaning the data, we ensure accuracy and reliability for analysis. The transaction trends, customer spending patterns, and bank performance insights provide valuable information for decision-making. These findings help banks enhance customer service, target high-value customers, and improve fraud prevention measures, making credit card usage more secure and efficient.



# THANK YOU

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